

Members of the Senate of a horrible loss. On Sunday, February 26, 1995, Matthew Eli Puccio, a young gentleman from New York City, was involved in a terrible accident that took his life.

Matthew shall be remembered fondly by his parents, teachers, and friends as a young man of exceptional character and kindness. His departure is felt by us all.

Matthew's mother, Carol L. Ziegler, recently sent to me a short paper that Matthew had written for a school journalism assignment. In this paper, he discusses term limits and his personal opposition to the issue. I believe that many of my colleagues in both Houses of Congress will find Matthew Puccio's paper of interest, and I ask that the text be printed in the RECORD.

The text follows:

Over the past few years, some politicians, primarily Republicans, have proposed term limits be set for Members of Congress. Term limit means that a Member of Congress can be elected only a certain number of times. To be exact, since 1990, 23 million people in 16 States have voted for this law to be passed. Most of these people in 16 States have voted for this law to be passed. Most of these people want term limits to increase electoral competition. They want change every now and then. If this law were actually passed, it would be a mistake. What if a Member of Congress is doing a good job? Take New York Senator, PATRICK MOYNIHAN, for example. He has just been elected to his third term and is doing a great job in office. Why should they be pulled from office at risk of being replaced by someone who would do less of a job? In this case, what is the need for change? On the other hand, if a Member of Congress is doing a bad job and wants to run again, he could always be voted out.

Setting term limits also takes away a politician's constitutional rights. Why shouldn't he or she be allowed to run for office as much as they want, with the intention of helping their country? If they are not elected, they are not elected, but they should have the chance. On the flip side, this also takes away the people's constitutional rights. Why shouldn't the people be allowed to have who they want in Congress, regardless of how long he has been in office? More specifically, term limits violate the Bill of Rights which list the freedoms of the people. Term limits may seem like an easy answer but it is just unfair. Elections are the people's choice. Anyone should be allowed to be in Congress for as long as they want, as long as they are doing a good job, and the people want to vote them in.●

#### EVERYBODY WINS

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, this month on Capitol Hill an exciting literacy program began with the help of Senators and Senate staff. The children of the Brent Elementary School are now being read to once a week during their lunch hour by volunteers in the Everybody Wins Program. Everybody Wins is a successful literacy program started in New York City, which matches up professionals with at-risk, inner-city school children as reading partners.

During each power lunch session, the reading partners select a book and read

aloud together—an activity that the Commission on Reading calls the single most important activity for building a child's eventual success in reading.

Everybody Wins, started by businessman Arthur Tannenbaum in New York City, is for the first time branching out to Washington, DC, and enlisted the help of the Senate to reach out to their neighbors on Capitol Hill. The bipartisan support in the Senate began when I joined Senator JEFFORDS' efforts to implement the program. All of the Senators on the Labor and Human Resources Subcommittee on Education, Arts, and Humanities have since become involved.

Already 7 Senators and over 100 Senate staff members are reading to children during their lunch hours. Many of the Senators who are working with the program are so impressed that they are moving to implement Everybody Wins in cities in their own States. Mr. Tannenbaum's ultimate goal is to have every child in the country read to either by a parent or relative or a volunteer.

I want to commend Mr. Arthur Tannenbaum on his hard work, his leadership in this area, and his strong commitment to improving the lives of children.●

#### THE CALENDAR

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 30, S. 464, and Calendar No. 31, S. 532, en bloc; that the bills be deemed read a third time and passed; and the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, en bloc; and, that any statements relating to any of the bills be placed at the appropriate place in the RECORD. This has been cleared on both sides.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

So the bills (S. 464 and S. 532), en bloc, were deemed read for a third time, and passed, as follows:

#### FEDERAL COURT DEMONSTRATION DISTRICTS ACT

The bill (S. 464) to make the reporting deadlines for studies conducted in Federal court demonstration districts consistent with the deadlines for pilot districts, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed; as follows:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. EXTENSION OF CIVIL JUSTICE EXPENSE AND DELAY REDUCTION DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS.

Section 104 of the Civil Justice Reform Act of 1990 (28 U.S.C. 471 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1) by striking "4-year period" and inserting "5-year period"; and  
(2) in subsection (d) by striking "December 31, 1995," and inserting "December 31, 1996,".

#### VENUE CLARIFICATION ACT

The bill (S. 532) to clarify the rules governing venue, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed; as follows:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. VENUE.

Paragraph (3) of section 1391(a) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking "the defendants are" and inserting "any defendant is".

#### ORDERS FOR FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1995

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today it stand in recess until the hour of 9:30 a.m. on Friday, March 31, 1995; that, following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be deemed approved to date; that the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day; and, there then be a period for the transaction of routine morning business with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 5 minutes each not to extend beyond the hour of 10 a.m..

Mr. President, at 10 a.m. the Senate will then resume consideration of supplemental appropriations bill, H.R. 1158.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, I further ask that at 10 a.m. the D'Amato amendment be laid aside in order to consider an amendment by the Democratic leader.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### PROGRAM

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, for the information of all Senators, the Senate will again debate the supplemental appropriations bill, and a number of amendments still remain. Therefore, votes can be expected to occur throughout Friday's session of the Senate.

Also, Senators are to be reminded that the official Senate picture of the Senate in session will be taken on Tuesday, April 4, at 2:15 p.m.

If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask that the Senate stand in recess under the previous order, following the remarks of the Senator from Illinois, Senator MOSELEY-BRAUN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Illinois.

Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN. Mr. President, I thank you very much. I thank the Senator from Oregon.

I would like to yield to the Senator from Rhode Island 2 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island.